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Kimura Interpellates On Policies of State In Thursday Session

Food, Officialdom, China Relations Quizzed—Upper House Also Busy

Supplementary explanations to the five-year financial program was offered by Finance Minister Keizo Shibusawa at the plenary session of the Budget Committee, House of Representatives, Thursday morning. The most difficult to estimate at present are the expenses of the Allied Occupation forces and the amount of reparation, but if a deficit is caused in the budget due to their payments, increase in revenue by raising the income from government properties and taxes will be made to meet the requirement, the Finance Minister explained. There is a view that it is not a good policy to levy property tax and others while the reparations amount is still unknown, but if its enforcement is delayed difficulty will be caused in collecting it, and it is proposed to levy it speedily, he also explained.

Takeo Kimura, Liberal, questioned on the offer of rice by farmers to the Government. Formerly the farmers have been forced to ship their crops for the sake of victory, but the result was our defeat and their efforts became in vain, the interpellator said. Now, the soldiers have returned to the farms after demobilization, and they are also contributing to the reduction of the crops to be given to the Government. He also said that the bureaucrats are still remaining in their high positions, with only soldiers and policemen removed. This is causing the antipathy of farmers toward the government. Unless such an attitude is removed, it will be difficult to make the farmers offer more crops to the Government, he concluded.

In reply, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Matsumura said that the Government is giving attention to supplying farmers with their requirements in order to encourage their offer of crops. So far, actual crop shipments have been better than

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Reds Claimed Unable To Stop Nationalists

Kyodo-AP

CHINHSIEN, December 5.—General Chiang Kai-shek's struggles to regain for the Central Government the rich Manchurian provinces occupied by Japan for 14 years has become largely a battle of supply lines. Leaders of the Nationalist armies plodding slowly toward Mukden are almost contemptuous of the resistance by the Chinese Communists.

Despite repeated warnings of a large-scale civil war in Manchuria no major conflicts have materialized. It is doubtful if the two Nationalist armies spearheading the advance have lost 100 battle dead since they crossed the Great Wall. They have registered large gains at slight cost because the Communists are unable to make a stand in strength.

This is the Nationalist view now as expressed by Professor Yu Hsiechung, secretary general and political adviser to Lieutenant General Tu Yu-ming, commander of the Nationalist forces in Manchuria:

"Manchuria is not a good breeding ground of Communism. It is true that in South China the Communists have enlisted strong support among small farmers who complain against high local taxes. We found that most of our resistance comes from Communist officers from North China who want to raise their own armies. They forced peasants to become soldiers.

"The peasants do not fight well because their heart is not it. They desert at every opportunity and go back to their farms. Communists leaders, in most cases, have been able only to organize roving bands of guerrillas which commit acts of sabotage but are not strong enough to make a real stand against our armies."

BURMA GOVERNOR RETURNS

Program for Self-Government Mapped Out, Declares Smith

Sir Reginald Norman Smith, Governor of Burma, told reporters in Mandalay Tuesday that he has returned to Burma with a definite program for self-government of the country at the earliest possible moment, according to BBC.

The Governor added that the procurement of the program depended on the Burmese themselves. He said that seats in the Burmese Executive Council were still open for representatives of the people.

DIET TODAY

Two committees of the House of Peers studying the Imperial Ordinance relative to the Potsdam Declaration and abolition of the Draftees' Vocational Compensation Law are scheduled to meet at 10 a.m. The Budget Committee of the House of Peers will also continue its deliberations from 10 a.m. when Shiochi Miyake, Social Democrat; Kiroku Oguchi, Liberal; and Katsu Sakamoto, Social Democrat, will interpellate. The committees studying Election Law amendment bill and the Agrarian Readjustment Law amendment bill are scheduled to meet in the morning. The Lower House will hold a plenary session in the afternoon when the Government bills for amendment of the Fishery Organizations Law and Forestry Organizations Law will be introduced.

U.S. Barter Mission For Japan Planned

SCAP Announces Sale to Japan of 11,111 Kiloliters Of Diesel Oil

Kyodo-USIS

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The State Department said that the War Department is planning a mission to arrange the bartering of Japanese goods for American commodities.

Sale of Diesel Oil Set

Arrangements have been made for the sale of diesel oil, amounting to 11,111 kiloliters, to the Japanese Government through the Petroleum Distribution Control Company during the month of December, according to a SCAP directive on Tuesday.

Accordingly, the sale will be conducted at Sasebo for 6,000 kiloliters, Nagoya 609 kiloliters, Kure 1,000 kiloliters, and Wakayama 1,502 kiloliters as well as Hakozaki 2,000 kiloliters.

It is learned that these sales plus estimated production from indigenous crude will make available 16,306 kiloliters for the December consumption. It is directed that this will be allocated approximately as follows with the figure for the fishing industry not to be reduced:

Fishing industry, 6,683 kiloliters; Transportation, Cargo Ships, 8,428 kiloliters; Government railways, 120 kiloliters; other Government uses, 25 kiloliters; mining and manufacturing, 1,000 kiloliters; heating and miscellaneous, 50 kiloliters.

On or before January 20 next year, it is further directed that the Japanese Government must submit to the Allied Supreme Headquarters a diesel oil report concerning (a) total stocks as of November 30, 1945, (b) production during December, 1945, (c) deliveries accepted at each point against the releases authorized, (d) deliveries to consumers against allocation prescribed above, and (e) stocks as of December 31, 1945.

FRENCH STOCKS AFFECTED

All Exchange Transactions of 5 Banks Are Suspended

Kyodo-USIS

PARIS, December 3.—The French Ministry of Finance temporarily suspended today all stock exchange transactions in shares of the Bank of France and four large private banks which will be nationalized January first.

The announcement said that trading will be permitted again as soon as conditions permit. The law nationalizing the five banks was passed yesterday.

5 Banks Controlled

Kyodo-AP

PARIS, December 2.—The constituent assembly today placed the Bank of France and four major deposit banks under the control of the French Government. More than 80 per cent of France's bank deposits thus came under state control.

The assembly excluded the proposal to include in the Nationalization program two large business banks. The assembly heeded President Charles de Gaulle's pleas and approved the legislation without any profound changes. He argued the inclusion of business banks would be harmful to chances for reviving export trade.

Marquat Succeeds Kramer

Major General William F. Marquat, commander of the 14th Anti-Aircraft Command, on Wednesday succeeded Colonel Raymond C. Kramer as chief of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section. Kramer is returning to the United States, said a PRO announcement the same day. Marquat was with General MacArthur's military mission in the Philippines since 1938. A veteran of the 1941-1942 Manila and Corregidor campaigns, he accompanied MacArthur to Australia from Corregidor.

U.S. Help to China For Attaining Unity Pledged by Byrnes

Favors Strong Democratic Nation for Peace, Stability In Far East

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 4.—Secretary of State James Byrnes informed Congress by letter that the United States seeks, by all appropriate means to pursue policies of action as will best facilitate China's achievement of internal unity.

He said that the United States favors the creation of a strong united democratic China, which will contribute to peace and stability in the Far East and enable China effectively to support the United Nations Organization.

Byrnes also called for cooperation of the Big Three relative to China when he said, "We seek to enhance China's international status as evidenced by the recognition accorded China in connection with the San Francisco Conference. We feel that collaboration among China, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union is essential to maintain the peace and security of the Far East.

Text of Letter

The text of his letter, which was addressed to Representative Jack Anderson of California, is as follows, according to a Chungking broadcast:

"In response to your inquiry I would like to make the following comment on this subject. We favor the creation of a strong, united and democratic China. This will contribute toward peace in the Far East and it will enable China effectively to support the United Nations Organization."

"We feel that it is essential and desirable that China solve her internal problems. This, China must work out largely by herself but we will assist that country to pursue such actions and policies which will best facilitate China's achievement of internal unity and stability."

"We propose to assist China to rehabilitate their economy and to develop a higher standard of living for the masses. We seek to elevate China's international position in line with our policy toward China at the San Francisco Conference. We feel that cooperation among China, the United States, Great Britain and Soviet Russia is essential to the maintenance of peace and security in the Far East, and that such collaboration among these and other peace loving nations should extend to economic and all other fields on the basis of equality of opportunity, and respect for national sovereignty.

"We hope that China will for her part, further such collaboration. During the years of the war it was our policy to assist our Chinese allies to the greatest possible extent in the joint prosecution of hostilities against Japan. Such assistance took the form of sending civilian and military Lend Lease supplies, and the training and equiping of a limited number of China's military forces, the utilization of our air forces and other related activities."

"Since the capitulation of Japan, we have been assisting our Chinese allies in effecting the surrender and the disarmament of the Japanese armed forces in China."

CHINA GOVERNMENT MOVING

Leaders of 5 Yuans Going to Nanking by December 15

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 5.—Detailed plans for the removal of the Chinese National Government to Nanking were revealed by Chang Ping-chun, spokesman of the National Government, today.

Chang in effect said: "The leaders of the five Yuans and the various committees under the jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan will be back in Nanking by December 15. After that date the meetings of the Executive Yuan will be held at Nanking. It has been arranged for 1,500 Government personnel to take up their jobs in Nanking by air within the next 10 days.

"With regard to the general return of the National Government to Nanking, it is expected to take place in March next year. Various embassies and legations will move to Nanking by the same month. The scarcity of housing in Nanking is an obstacle to the speedy realization of the program of moving the seat of Government to Nanking."

Repatriates Leave Seattle

Kyodo-AP

SEATTLE, December 5.—A total of 2,000 Japanese repatriates from internment camps sailed here for Japan today.

Quezon Had 'Absolved' P.I. Puppets of Japan In Deathbed Statement

Kyodo-AP

MANILA, December 5.—The Manila Post said today that a Washington informant reported that the late Philippine President Manuel Quezon "absolved" his former colleagues of collaboration with the Japanese in a deathbed-statement to a close American friend. The Post quotes the American informant as saying he was told by Quezon that all his former colleagues entered the Philippine puppet government in accordance with a plan agreed upon before Quezon escaped from the Philippines. The paper said that Quezon excepted Jorges Vargas, his former secretary, who became ambassador to Japan, asking that judgment on Vargas be suspended until all facts were determined.

Yamashita's Verdict Expected Saturday

Defense Wants Supreme Court To Halt Trial as Commission Lacks Jurisdiction

Kyodo-AP

MANILA, December 5.—The United States Military Commission announced that the verdict on General Tomoyuki Yamashita, former Japanese Commander-in-Chief in the Philippines, is expected to be announced on December 8. The war crimes trial is now in recess.

The defense has petitioned the United States Supreme Court to halt the trial, contending that the commission lacks jurisdiction. Decision on this appeal is expected soon.

Answer Likely to Be 'No'

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 4.—Quick action by the United States Supreme Court was anticipated on General Tomoyuki Yamashita's appeal to halt his war crimes trial in Manila and let him plead his case before America's highest tribunal.

It is believed by persons versed on such matters that the court's answer would be "no." Justices may decide on the petition next Monday.

Yamashita's trial is considered here to be purely a military matter with which the Supreme Court in no way is called upon to concern itself.

NAZIS TRIED BY BRITISH

Case Opens Against 20 War Criminals in Nuremberg

The British case against the 20 top-ranking Nazi war criminals opened on Tuesday Nuremberg following the completion of the American case, according to a Berlin report.

Attorney General and chief prosecutor Sir Hartley Shorecross charged in his opening arguments that the Nazis had wilfully violated the Kellogg-Briand peace pact and made mockeries of all the treaties they signed.

Hess Said Abnormal

Medical examinations at the Nuremberg Court House shows that three leading psychiatrists regard Rudolph Hess as far from normal, according to BBC on Tuesday. They think that as the trial goes on, further evidence of his instability may come to light.

The report says that his abnormalities of behavior have appeared and vanished in line with increases and decreases in the pressure to which he is being subjected.

The psychiatrists can give no definite explanation as to why Hess abandoned his chance of a successful defense by divulging his presence of memory a the very time that he might have hoped it would save his life.

Mrs. Chen for Shanghai

FUKUOKA, Japan, Dec. 5 (AP)—Madam Chen Kung-Po, whose husband has been called China's "number two traitor" arrived here en route to Shanghai to rejoin her husband who succeeded Wang Ching-wei as puppet president of the Nanking government. She said she had not been associated with Chinese politics since she served in the propaganda section of the National Revolutionary army under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in 1926 when her husband headed Chiang's political section. She declined to discuss politics and said she had no plans except to rejoin her husband. "Our future will depend upon the attitude of the Central government," she said.

British Give Denial To Bandoeng Truce As Battle Continues

New Drive Is Intensified—Fighting Also in Semarang, Ambarawa

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, December 5.—The Indonesian Nationalist radio announcement that there is truce arranged in embattled Bandoeng was denied by British authorities.

The British said that British-Indian troops supported by tanks and artillery attacked Indonesian-held building in Bandoeng.

Fighting was also reported in Ambarawa, while in Semarang, Indonesians fired mortar shells against an airfield, the British said.

The British said that Indonesians at Bandoeng locked 14 persons in a house and set fire to the building, fatally burning all. The British sent planes against the Indonesian forces at Bandoeng and forced a withdrawal. Indonesian forces also were reported massing at Semarang.

Reinforcements Flown In

Kyodo-USIS

BATAVIA, December 5.—British commanders yesterday flew Indian troops into Bandoeng southeast of Batavia to support the offensive opened against the Indonesians in the British area of the Javanese summer capital.

An official communique reported that more than 900 troops were shuttled into Bandoeng by transport planes as the British Headquarters lifted the security blackout.

Dispatches from Bandoeng said that the British drive supported by Japanese artillery, tanks, armored cars, mortars and heavy machine-guns hit the Indonesians and swiftly captured two strongpoints in the British-controlled part of the town. The power of the British drive apparently sent the Indonesians fleeing south of the railway tracks dividing the town.

To Control Extremists

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, December 5.—Sutan Sjahrir, Prime Minister of the unrecognized Indonesian Republican Government, said today that his government was attempting to control extremist groups who are violently inciting natives in eastern Java.

He said he noted signs that the Netherlands might afford some recognition of Indonesian freedom demands.

Conference in Singapore

A conference to report the situation in Java and Indo-China is to open at Singapore on Wednesday, according to Reuters quoted by the Delhi radio.

Those who will attend the conference will be Field Marshal Lord Allen Brook, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Admiral Louis Mountbatten, Southeast Asia Commander; Lieutenant General Gracey, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied land forces of Southeast Asia; Lieutenant General Christisen, Allied Commander in Java; Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, Lieutenant Governor of the Netherlands East Indies; the British commander in Indo-China and Commander of the French Far East Expeditionary force.

U.S. LABOR UNIONS TO MEET

Will Discuss Truman's Proposal To End Strikes

Kyodo-AP

SAN FRANCISCO, December 5.—American labor leaders met President Truman's proposals for ending labor strife with outspoken criticism but two of the most powerful unions—CIO UAW and United Steel Workers—named dates for meeting to consider the program.

Meanwhile the House Military affairs Committee moved in effort to get House action on the President's request for new machinery to handle labor disputes. At the same time the United Auto Workers' strike against General Motors continued despite the Presidents appeal to workers to return to their jobs.

Roxas May Run in P.I. Election

Kyodo-

MANILA, December 4.—Senate President Manuel Roxas yesterday all but admitted his intention to seek the Philippine presidency in an exclusive interview with the Associated Press. He said he represented the liberal progressives of the old Nacionalista Party, which includes groups of guerrillas and labor elements.

Hagelin Sentenced to Death

Kyodo-USIS

LONDON, December 5.—William Hagelin, who was Minister of Interior in the Vidkun Quisling's puppet Cabinet, was found guilty yesterday of treason and sentenced to death by the Norwegian court.

3 U.S. Military Leaders Said Planning Vital Talk With MacArthur in Tokyo

Three top-ranking American military men were reported in a San Francisco report on Thursday as preparing to meet General MacArthur in Tokyo for a talk that may have far-reaching effect on the American policy in the Far East. The three, Admiral Spruance, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, Vice Admiral Barbey, Commander of the 7th Fleet and Lieutenant General Wedemeyer, Commander of the U.S. Army in China, are now all in the Japanese capital. Admiral Barbey flew to Tokyo from North China where he made a tour of the war-torn areas: Admiral Barbey and General Wedemeyer recently confered with Generalissimo Chiang in Chungking.

UNO Participation Approved by Senate

Legislation Sent to Lower House—Proposal on Congressional Assent Dropped

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The Senate, yesterday approved by 65 to seven and sent to the House the legislation providing for full participation by the United States in the United Nations Organization.

Before the final vote, the Senate rejected the proposal to require the President to obtain Congressional authority every time American troops are furnished to the UNO Security Council for putting down aggression. This left the requirement that the President get Congressional approval only on the number and types of armed forces to be supplied, which could be used as required by the Security Council.

To Study Recommendation

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 5.—The United Nations Preparatory Commission announced it will meet on December 7 to consider recommendation that the UNO permanent organization headquarters be located in the United States.

Egyptian Proposal Accepted

Kyodo-USIS

LONDON, December 5.—The committee of the United Nations Preparatory Commission meeting here voted unanimously in favor of the Egyptian proposal which would open verbatim records of private meetings of proposed UNO Trusteeship Council to all members of the General Assembly. The Committee action must be submitted to the Preparatory Commission session as a whole to win final approval.

BARING U.S.-BRITISH TALKS

Attlee to Announce Financial Negotiations Before Commons

Parliamentary correspondents in London expect that the results of the long financial negotiations between the United States and Britain will be announced to the House of Commons by the Prime Minister, according to BBC on Thursday.

The same sources said that it is not yet known when he will make his statement, but Washington correspondents agree with Whitehall reporters that it will probably be Thursday or Friday.

Washington correspondents in unofficial reports declared there are good grounds for estimating the total of the United States loan to Britain at £1,100,000,000, BBC added. Of this money, according to these unofficial reports, £162,500,000 will be earmarked for goods already lend-leased to Britain. The remainder of the money, £937,500,000 is called new money.

It is forecast that full details of the terms of the loan will be known either Thursday or Friday. But it is already suggested that interest will be paid over a period of from 37 to 50 years.

Keenan Reaches Honolulu

Kyodo-USIS

HONOLULU, December 5.—Joseph Keenan arrived here yesterday en route to Tokyo to be General MacArthur's legal adviser for trials of Japanese top war criminals.

U.S. Ship Sends S.O.S. Call

Kyodo-AP

NEW YORK, December 4.—The Liberty ship Henry Ward Beecher with 541 homeward bound American troops aboard today radioed for assistance from a point about 340 miles northeast of Bermuda. The vessel, bound from Marseilles to Norfolk, Virginia, said that it dropped a propeller.

British Ultimatum Presented to Siam Said Not Welcomed

New Treaty Demanded by Britain Would Extend Its Rule Over Siamese

The British have presented a series of new demands to Siam including the right of negotiating a 2-Power treaty with Siam, according to a Chungking report on Wednesday based on a message from Bangkok.

The Siam remain under British control all Siamese banks into the United Nations; that and oversee all commercial transactions; that export of rubber, rice, tea and teak be prohibited for the time being and that all rice surpluses be made available until the end of the world shortage.

Other demands, according to the report, are so strong that the Siamese Government said that they will resign in a body if the treaty is signed.

Government May Quit

Kyodo-USIS

BANGKOK, December 5.—Stanley Rich of the United Press reported here today that high members of the Siamese Government said that the peace treaty which, according to them was presented to Siam by Great Britain as an ultimatum, is so severe and one-sided that they will resign in body if it is signed.

Rich quoted officials as saying they refused "to be puppets under the Japanese" and that they "will refuse to be puppets under the English."

He said these officials were kicked upstairs during the Japanese regime for refusal to collaborate. Rich said Great Britain has said that she is treating Siam on a "friendly" basis with the ultimate aim of sponsoring her as a member of the United Nations. However, Siamese officials who Rich did not name say that the terms of the demands presented by the British are so severe that if they are accepted Siam will become in effect subject nation of Great Britain.

Iran Premier Hakimi Threatens To Resign

Kyodo-AP

TEHERAN, December 5.—Premier Hakimi of Iran has threatened to resign. He is quoted as saying he will quit unless he can negotiate successfully a settlement of the Azerbaijan Province dispute with Russia.

Meanwhile, BBC quoted reports from Teheran that the Soviet Embassy has sent the Iran Government a note repeating the Russian refusal to allow more Iranian troops into the northern province of Azerbaijan where disturbances have occurred recently. The decision is described as final.

U.S. Troops Out by Jan. 1

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 5.—State epartment press secretary, Michael McDermott, told newsmen that the United States is expediting removal of American troops from Iran by January 1.

U.S. Studies New Moves

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 4.—American officials today studied possible new moves in the Iranian impasse with little evident hope of bringing an early end to Big-Three differences over Red Army activities there.

Russia's formal rejection of the United States proposal for the withdrawal of all Allied troops by January 1 left this country in the position of having supported strongly but in vain the Iranian Government's demand that Soviet Government forces stop interfering with the movement of Iranian troops.

There were no ways immediately apparent by which the United States might impress more emphatically its views upon Moscow.

ARCE RECEIVED BY CHIANG

Argentine Envoy Presents Credentials; Italian Ambassador Coming

Dr. Jose Arce, first Argentine Ambassador to China, presented his letters of credence to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on Wednesday, according to a Chungking report. Later Foreign Minister Wang Shieh-chieh gave a luncheon in honor of Arce.

Another Chungking dispatch said that China has agreed to the Italian Government to send as Ambassador to China Francisco Francici, who will leave Italy for the United States this month en route to China. The Chinese Government has not yet named its ambassador to Italy, the Foreign Office disclosed.

Finance Chief Bares Five-Year Program

Aim Is to Restore Nation's Finances to Normal Peacetime Conditions

A five-year financial program designed to restore the nation's finances to normal peacetime conditions was announced by Finance Minister Viscount Keizo Shibusawa before the plenary sesson of the Lower House Budget Committee on Wednesday.

The program, which comprises the estimated skeleton budgets for the coming five fiscal years, aims at reducing the deficit from ¥1,687,000,000 in the next fiscal year to ¥225,000,000 in 1947 after which a surplus of revenue will appear in the budgets.

The skeleton budets, however, omit expenditures for reparations, occupation expenses, relief for repatriated Japanese, increased production of foodstuff, rehabilitation of war-devastated areas, and social policies, which altoether call for some three or four billion yen.

On the other hand, the revenue items in the skeleton budgets exclude the revenue from the war profits tax and the capital levy to be imposed in the next fiscal year, which are expected to yield ¥100,000,000,000 as well as ¥4,000,000,000 expected from general increases in taxes and raise in the prices of tobacco. The decrease in the payment of interests on Government bonds, which is expected to reach ¥3,600,000,000 in and after 1947 as the result of allocation of revenue from the war profit and the capital levy to redemption of war bonds, is not taken into consideration in the skeleton budgets.

According to the program, the Government revenue is expected to decrease from ¥17,719,000,000 in the current fiscal year to ¥12,005,000,000 in the next fiscal year. From 1947 the total revenue will gradually increase with the progress of rehabilitation, while the revenue from tobacco, which is expected to yield ¥1,200,000,000 in the next fiscal year, will be almost doubled in 1950.

In regard to expenditures, the program expects to reduce by half the size of expenditures which in the current fiscal year amount to ¥28,951,000,000. The main items to be reduced or totally excluded include the pensions and annuities to ex-servicemen, assessments to prefectural governments, relief for families of war dead, price differential subsidies, subsidies to government-subsidized corporations, wartime subsidies and treasury reserve fund. The general administrative expenses will be cut down by 30 per cent both with regard to personnel cost and office expenses.

39,800,000 GOING TO POLLS

Women Outnumber Men Voters by Over 2,700,000

In the coming general elections the number of voters was roughly estimated at 42,900,000. Now with concise reports coming in, based on the national census taken on November 1, the Home Ministry estimates that excluding those in the Okinawas there will probably be about 39,800,000 going to the polls, according to a Mainichi report.

Of this number 13,648,676 are men over 25 years of age, 2,449,633 are men between 20 and 24, now given the right to vote with the lowering of the voting age while 20,917,593 women will be able to vote for the first time (or a total of 23,367,226 new voters) and 273,188 are demobilized soldiers and repatriates.

Compared with the number of men voters it will be seen that women outnumber the men by a majority of over 2,700,000 but this is due to the fact that there is a considerable number of soldiers overseas who have not yet returned to the country.

Although reports have not yet been received from every section of the country, the above figures have been estimated from reports to hand and are generally close to the actual number of people with voting privilege. Compared with to the number of voters in the previous general elections of 1942, there is an increase of about 24,000,000 voters.

BIG BANK ROBBERY IN P.I.

4 Youths Seized After Looting Bank Of Communications

Kyodo-AP

MANILA, December 4.—Four armed Manila youths staged the biggest bank robery in the Philippines history and were seized eight hours later with a loot of 399,000 pesos (U.S.$199,500).

Witnesses spotted their gateway in a jeep and tipped the police.

The four Filipinos held up two clerks of the Philippine Bank of Communications and escaped n a jeep with 413,000 pesos (U.S.$200,500), Colonel J. P. Holland, Manila Chief of Police, announced.

The robbery, the biggest in Manila's history, occurred as unarmed clerks were transferring funds to the National City Bank. The police said protection during the transfer had not been asked by the Bank of Communications, which is the second largest Chinese bank in Manila.

SITTING IN ON THE DIET

The bill for revising the agricultural land law was presented to the House of Representatives Wednesday, and it was explained by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kenzo Matsumura at the plenary session of the Lower House Wednesday afternoon.

When the plenary session was opened at 1:44 p.m. Wednesday, Yoshihito Takagi, Independent, who was just released from military service, was introduced to the members by Speaker Toshio Shimada. The House also acknowledged the resignation of Toshio Shiratori.

Then the bill for revising the agricultural land law was presented and explained by the Agriculture and Forestry Minister. Teiichi Nishikawa, Progressive, was the first interpellator. He said that the bill makes the farm owners change their stabilized farms into unstable currency, and then as the tenancy is to be paid in currency, the result will be to stimulate evil inflation. He asked what will become of the position of tenant farmers who purchased farms at high prices on annual installments-bases when greater inflation comes in the future. Also he referred to the divergence of prices between the controlled principal foodstuff and fresh vegetables and fish—which have been freed from price control—that is now seriously hindering the production of staples.

To Increase Productivity

In reply to these questions, Prime Minister Shidehara replied that it is necessary to increase the nation's productive power to feed her vast population, and that the reform of the agricultural land system is one of the measures for that purpose. He explained that if is the intention of the Government to increase the productivity of cultivated lands, while at the same time increasing farm lands by reclaiming new lands and aborbing more people in agricultural activity. The Agriculture and Forestry Minister also added that the object of the bill is to develope the agricultural districts and to increase its capacity to absorb more population thereby. He admitted the great differences in price between fresh vegetables and fish and main foodstuff, but expressed the belief that the prices of fresh vegetables and fish will soon settle down. Yet if the divergen still remains big, he said he would take some proper measure.

Finance Minister Keizo Shibusawa declared that it is impossible to cut down commodity prices to prewar level, and that there is no other way possible but to continue control on fundamental goods while removing control on other goods to see what will be the result. He stressed that even in the future, control—not desk-plan control, but democratic and autonomous control—will be necessary.

Shigeru Ishizawa, Progressive, then questioned whether the Government has any intention of instituting an agricultural insurance system on a large scale, and also asked the Government on the permanent tenancy right.

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Matsumura replied that he is considering an agricultural insurance system as a measure for mitigating the loss of farmers in poor crop years. He also believed that the dishonest division of farms to evade the law could be prevented by the of the new law. He acknowledged, however, that the system of paying cause hardships to both landowners and tenants by the fluctuation of commodity prices and thus there will be a need for changing and adjusting the fixed rental rates whenever necessary. The permanent tenancy right may be continued as before, he explained. The Minister also disclose that some restrictions have been made on the free-disposal by landowner of the money realized from the sale of their lands, but no interference will be made respecting the legitimate and sound use of the money.

Toshiharu Akojima, Progressive, demanded that lands used for military purposes of war industry plants should be returned to villages that formerly cultivated such areas. Agriculture and Forestry Minister Matsumura replied that the land development is proposed primarily for self-cultivation, but when airfields and other such lands are restored to former farms, the Government will follow a policy of returning them to the original villages.

Katsutaro Kita, Independent, questioned the government about the distribution of land to demobilized soldiers who wish to become farmers. Such cases will be carefully investigated by the Agricultural Land Committee, the Agriculture and Forestry Minister replied.

Emperor's Abdication

Replying to an interpellation posed by Isoji Tanaka, Independdent, who referred to press reports circulated some time in September, that Prince Fumimaro Konoye discussed the abdication of the Emperor with a foreign correspondent, Minister without portfolio, Dr. Matsumoto, said he could not take up the question of the verocity of the reports because he lacked sufficient material on the matter.

So far as the Government is concerned, Dr. Matsumoto said, it had never given thought to such a question as the abdication of the Emperor. Nor has the Government ever thought of such questions as the war responsibility of His Majesty, he added.

Consequently, the State Minister said, the Government has nothing to say on these questions. In fact, the Government should not give consideration to such matters, he declared.

Dr. Matsumoto then pointed out that there is no provision for abdication in the present Imperial House Law. He added that he could not even dream of any revision of the law which would open the way for the Emperor's abdication.

Studying Constitution Revision

The Cabinet is conducting investigations and study of the projected revision of the Constitution freely at its own responsibility without any outside restrictions said Dr. Matsumoto, in reply to the same interpellator who demanded that the Government make public all procedures of the projected Constitutional revision. He stressed that the project should be carried out in a democratic way.

Dr. Matsumoto emphatically denied that the Emperor had advised the Cabinet to draft a revised Constitution on the basis of outlines mapped out by the now-defunct Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, which entrusted Prince Fumimaro Konoye with the task of making preliminary investigations into the question.

Pointing out that revision of the Constitution could be undertaken only at His Majesty's initiative, Mr. Tanaka asked whether a recommendation for revision of the Constitution was made by the Government to the Throne.

State Minister Matsumoto denied knowledge that any one made such recommendations or suggestions to the Emperor, adding that as far as he knew, even the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal had not advised the Throne to this effect.

Viewing The Diet

By OUR SPECIAL OBSERVER

Finance Minister Shibusawa drew quite a rosy picture of Japan's finance before the Lower House budget committee on Wednesday.

Explaining the five-year financial program, Shibusawa said that although the 1946-47 fiscal year will see a Treasury deficit of over ¥1,600,000,000, the financial situation will improve from the 1948-49 fiscal year and in 1950, the Treasury will have more than ¥1,000,000,000 in the balance. Yes, well and good.

Shibusawa estimated war profit and property taxes for the next fiscal year at ¥100,000,000,000 and said there will be a surplus of ¥8,000,000,000. Of this amount, he said about half will be appropriated for subsidies for foodstuff production, raid damage rehabilitation, relief works for repatriates and the unemployed and for other social welfare projects while the rest will be used for paying reparations and Allied occupation costs. Yes, well and good.

Now, for the average Japanese, the complicated figures contained in the impressive five-year financial plan are too difficult to understand. For him, the whole thing is the job of the Finance Minister and the Finance Ministry authorities. But even the man in the street is now cute enough to view the big five-year plan with a grain of salt; he has been disappointed too many times in the past to be led into placing much confidence in those impressive Government plans.

Of the one thousand and one disappointments, the war was obviously the greatest. During the four war years, the people were constantly fed with Government propaganda about the "holiness" of Japan's cause, "liberation" of the Asiatic races, "superiority" of the Japanese people, "sacredness" of the Imperial realm of Nippon, "golden opportunity" for turning the table in the war situation and all that stuff.

On August 15, the biggest disappointment came and then disappointment followed one after another with the disclosure of the nasty tricks which the military and the Government played behind the screens during the war years until the man in the street has learned that the "holy" war was the most "unholy" one and that all that was said by the Government authorities was sham, pure and simple.

This process of disclosure has deprived what little confidence the people had in the authorities. Lack of confidence in the Government was later accentuated further as most of the blooming postwar plans mapped out by the Government have turned out miserable failures. One of the most glaring examples was the immigration project in the Hokkaido for the bombed-out citizens, for those poor war victims shipped to the cold northern islands supposedly to reclaim new land there have found themselves without adequate shelter and food supplies with the result that many of them are now obliged to return to their old devastated cities, utterly crest-fallen.

Is the Japanese man in the street to be blamed if he fails to give much credit to the five-year financial plan?

Stalin Due in Moscow Soon

Premier Josef Stalin, who has been vacationing in the Caucaus is expected to return to the Russian capital in the near future, according to a Moscow report on Tuesday.

Progressives Want Shibusawa As Head

Leaders Make Offer—Some Party Men Favor Ugaki As President

Finance Minister Viscount Keizo Shibusawa may be nominated as president of the split-threatened Progressive Party, the Mainichi reports.

According to the paper, leaders of the party have made an offer to Viscount Shibusawa to become its president and the Finance Minister was expected to notify the progressive leaders of his decision either, to accept or to decline the offer on Thursday morning, the paper added.

Mainichi further reported that these leaders, in anticipation of a favorable answer have started vigórous activities to persuade the elders as well as younger member of the party to agree to their proposal to have the Finance Minister head the Party.

In case of failure to persuade them, the paper predicted, an outright split in the party would be inevitable and present indications are that these Progressives who want to have Viscount Shibusawa as president of the party, are likely to make a bolt from the party and form a new political set-up by joining forces with some Independents.

According to the Asahi, however, strong opinion is gaining ground among influential members of the Progressive Party in favor of nominating General Kazushige Ugaki, retired, as head of the party.

Asahi reported that these Progressive members are expected to make the offer to General Ugaki, liberal-minded politician-general, who arrived here on Tuesday from his villa in the country.

Rightist Party Wants Japanese To Return Their Decorations To Purchase Foodstuff

A nationwide campaign to urge owners of decorations to return their medals to the State will be launched by one of the rightist organizations, Jiji learned on Thursday.

The idea has been stated by Masakatsu Yoshimatsu, chief secretary of the Zenkoku Kinrosha Domei or National Federation of Toilers, who believes that the first step in building up Japan on a peaceful basis should be for the entire nation to give up all their old ranks and privileges.

In search for practical measures to translate this belief into practice, it occurred to Yoshimatsu that the decorations owned by some five million people can be used as collaterals for imports of food. The idea was especially welcomed to the rightist leader both because the medals in question symbolize militarism in Japan and because there is a good possibility of imports of foodstuff in view of the recent directive of the Supreme Allied Headquarters.

An initial step in the direction of the campaign was taken November 24, when two representatives of the rightist party called on Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara at his official residence to urge him to set the example by returning his decorations to the State. The two rightists left Shidehara's residence after requesting him to send a reply in writing. If Shidehara fails to take the lead, officials of the National Federation of Toilers declared that the party will start a popular campaign for the purpose.

Jiji further learned that the rightist party plans to request Japanese war criminals now in Allied custody in the Omori and Sugamo Prisons, including General Hideki Tojo, to return their decorations to the State. The request will be made shortly through the Allied authorities.

According to an estimate made by the rightist party, a total of some 5,030,000 decorations are owned by five million people in Japan. They should yield 375,000 kilograms of precious metals including gold and silver, as well as some diamonds and other precious stones.

Kimura Interpellates On Policies of State In Thursday Session

(Continued from Page 1)

last year, but because of the poor crop this year, we cannot entertain opitimism. The Government firmly believes he said, that farmers have humane sentiment and brotherly love toward other people who are now facng starvation, and asked the cooperation of the entire nation as this is a matter that can not be accomplished by the efforts of the Government alone, the Agriculture and Forestry Minister sad.

Interpellator Kimura further said that the forceful administration will cause degeneration of the officials and that if the present condition is allowed to continue, there will be a premium price set on the police box. In reply, the Agriculture and Forestry Minister said that to prevent black market dealings, he believed the best solution was to supply fairly and justly to farmers that they require through agricultural societies.

"If there is true democracy in Japan, that is in the black market now opened in the central districts of big cities. The present Government has no power to control black markets and to smoothly handle national economy," the interpellator said. "The Government should let the black markets operate and let the people recover peace and order by themselves, instead of bringing confusion to their life by intensifying the control of black markets." "The Government should realize the limit of its own power and not enforce unreasonable measures. Let all other things alone after guaranteeing the minimum for living, and limit and shipment of crops by farmers to the minimum quanity."

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Matsumura answered that the Government has already removed control and is following a principle of giving first importancs to the distribution of the main foodstuffs, and that to farmers, farming implements, sake and other goods are already being distributed.

Kimura urged the Government to dismiss those Government officials who advocated the "Japan ueber Alles" ideology during the war and return to China the archaeological articles which the Japanese brought here from China and also the fortunes amassed by the Japanese in China by shady means thereby to return the kindness which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has shown to this country after the war ended.

Prime Minister Shidehara recalled that he once made endeavors, without success to promote friendly relations between Japan and China because he believed that amicable relationship between the two countries was a factor twoard bringing about prosperity and happiness for mankind. Under the present circumstances, the Prime Minister admitted, he could not expect China to enter into special relationships with Japan apart from its relations with other Powers but he "earnestly hoped" that China would open interdependent relations with Japan within the scope which her relationship with the other Powers permitted.

The Prime Minister declared that all factors which have hitherto blocked amicable relations between the two countries have been removed. He expressed his belief that a good many Chinese have recognized this fact and are expecting to promote cordial relations with Japan.

Pointing out that besides the war criminals named by the Allied Headquarters, there were those who, from the Japanese viewpoint, should be punished, Kimura suggested that these war criminals be dealt with without delay by the Japanese people themselves.

The Prime Minister replied that while he was in no position to say anything about the Allied orders regarding suspected war criminals, a committee has been established to investigate into the causes of the defeat. This organ will be able to draw conclusions about the responsibility of individuals, on the basis of which judicial and moral punishments will be meted out to those found guilty, he said.

When the interpellator attacked the Government for failure to take action for disposing of various clans and cliques other than the military leaving everything to the care of the Allied Powers, the Prime Minister retorted by sayign that for the puspose of democratizing this country the Government has undertaken such jobs as revisions of he Constitution Election Law and provincial self governing bodies and a thorough going reformation of the bureaucracy. The Government intends to clear the Government of bureaucratic and autocratic inclnations and turn it into a democratic self-governing machinery, Shidehara said. The Prime Minister went on to say that already, the Government has taken steps to free the press, speech, assembly and religion and abolished various wartime restrictions tn order to democratize education and industries. He indicated that bills providing for abolition of wartime controls, dissolution and reorganization of various control orgnizations will shortly be presented to the Diet for approval.

For democratizing labor, he Government has presented a non-official Labor Union Law bill to the Diet and is also making efforts to democratize all oher existing systems, Shidehara emphasized. The Prime Minister denied that the Government only relied on the Allied authorities and said that it was "pushing necessary measures positively." The session went into recess at 12:17 p.m.

Upper House Also Busy

The House of Peers met in plenary session at 10:07 a.m. on December 6 and passed four bills and referred several others to committees before it adjourned for the day shortly before 11 a.m.

As soon as it met, the House plunged into business.

It called up the Government bill for revision of the national savings unions law. It heard Finance Vice Minister Nishitani explain the measures and referred them to the committee studying the bill repealing the Draftees' Vocational Compensation Law for the three other government bills.

Then, Prime Minister Shidehara was given the floor. He delivered a reply he had reserved to Taijiro Nihei who had questioned about the government policy toward the rural communities.

When he had finished speaking, the House brought up four bills, the bill repealing the law for wartime exceptions to the law court organization law, the bill repealing the law for wartime exceptions to the civil law, the bill repealing the law for wartime exceptions to the criminal law, and the bill concerning the retirement of judges and procurators and the transfer of judges.

Justice Minister Dr. Chuzo Iwata explained these measures, which then were referred to the committee studying the bill repealing the Draftees' Vocational Compensation Law.

The bill repealing the law for wartime exceptions to the railway construction law was brought up. Transportation Minister Takeo Tanaka explained the measure. The bill then was referred to the committee in charge.

Here the Chairman of the committee studying the bill for the guarantee of the vocations of army recruits, the bill repealing the national labor registration book law, the bill repealing law No. 78 of 1936, and the bill repealing the motion picture law, reported the result of the deliberations of his body. There was a second and a third reading. Then the bills were adopted without change.

The House adjourned at 10:45 a.m.

FOOTBALL GAME TELEVISED

Taken at Philadelphia and Relayed To New York and Schenectady

Kyodo-AP

NEW YORK, December 4.—Television passed the big landmark on December 1 when the National Broadcasting Company televised the Army and Navy football game from the Municipal Stadium in Philadelphia to two of its distant television stations in New York and Schenectady as well as to the station in Philadelphia, according to the New York Herald Tribune.

The journal said that this was the first time events in one city had been televised any greater distance than, say, between New York and Newark.

NBC announced that the broadcast was a preview of long distance television service which will be available regularly from Washington to New York in January.

Cambodian Monarch Is Loyal to France

Young King Sihanouk Hopes To Remain an Ally Under Newly-Promised Autonomy

By Charles Grumich

PNOM PENH, French Indo-China (AP)—Twenty-three-year-old Norodom Sihanouk, who was plucked from school in May, 1940, by palace politicians and Buddhist priests with French advice and became King of Cambodia, remains loyal to France.

In an hour-long interview, the young king, speaking French throughout, said he hoped his kingdom would remain allied with France under a newly-promised autonomy. Many of his people, estimated to total 10 per cent of the Indo-Chinese population, are clamoring for complete independence.

The king received correspondents in his palace which is surrounded by royal buildings, a pagoda, a classical Cambodian dancing pavilion and the stables where only one of his 17 elephants now is residing—the others having been removed to the country. The king, a brisk, pleasant square-shouldered young man, five feet six, wore a snug gray double breasted suit with a white shirt and figured tie.

The king is unmarried, but has a royal harem and a group of dancing girls who were rehearsing for a four-day celebration of his 24th birthday, to be followed by a three-day water festival.

King Sihanouk was a 19-year-old student at Saigon's Chasseloup Laubat High School—where he played basketball—when chosen king by the late King Sissowath Monivong's private council in preference to Crown Prince Sissowath Monireth, who has just become premier and who rates as Cambodia's strong man for postwar autonomy. The explanation for by-passing Monireth, now 36 years old, was that choice of Sihanouk would consolidate Cambodia's two great royal families, from both of which the present king is descended. His mother is Monireth's sister.

The king told correspondents that during the early war years of his reign he consulted with French advisors but that practice stopped several months ago when his ministers decided he had matured sufficiently to act on his own.

He declared Cambodia had suffered least of all the Eastern countries in wartime and attributed the happiness of his people to Buddhism. (He is the protector of Cambodia's two sects.) Cambodia's only real needs, he said, are cotton fabrics from the United States and salt of which the Cambodians use great quanties for curing fish.

The king dabbles at the piano, favoring Debussy, and likes modern music. He hadn't heard of jitterbugging, and when it was described to him he expressed the hope it would stay out of Cambodia.

He has visited all parts of Indo-China, but never has been abroad.

CAN RETURN COURT RANKS

Imperial Ordinance Also Affects Medals, Other Honors

Effective Friday, the Government will promulgate an Imperial Ordinance allowing the return of court ranks, medals and other honors for special reasons. The draft of the Imperial Ordinance was formally adopted at the plenary session of the Privy Council held Wednesday.

This Imperial Ordinance, it is understood, will be applicable to Mr. Toshio Shiratori, who following as a war criminal suspect, filed a petition for the return of all his honors.

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Railways to Halve Passenger Service

Also to Cut Down Operation Of Freight Trains Due To Coal Shortage

In less than one month after the latest train schedule revision, the State railways, due to the unprecedented shortage coal supply, has been forced to halve the passenger service and cut 30 per cent of freight trains beginning December 15, the Asahi reports.

As the result of the curtailment in the general transportation service, the passenger service will be reduced lower than that in June this year when the lowest mark of the train service power was hit. At the same time the train service reduction is expected to have widespread effect on various phases of the nation's industry, particularly threatening the closure of schools and suspension of the foodstuff transportation, the paper pointed out.

It is being expected that the new train schedule will have only two express trains on the Tokaido-Sanyo line instead of the present six while of the Tohoku, Joetsu and Hakodate lines on which a total of nine express trains at present run, only the Tohoku line will be provided with one express train.

Pending the formal decision of a new train schedule, the passenger service is expected to be reduced by 50 per cent. The issuance of new season tickets will be stopped for some time while students will be prevented from going to school by steam trains with season tickets. As a measure to meet the situation, the Education Ministry is reported to be considering suspension of classes in some schools.

In order to make up the expected 30 per cent cut in the freight train service, the railway authorities are planning to concentrate efforts on the transportation of coal, foodstuffs and construction materials under a fixed plan. In addition, the authorities expect to exercise utmost care in economizing the use of trains.

The paper added that all stations under the jurisdiction of the Tokyo Railway Bureau have already cut their ticket issue by 30 per cent beginning December 1 while other Rail Bureaus are planning to cut the ticket issue by December 15. It is hoped that the train service will show improvement in January when the coal situation will become favorable.

GI's Going Home

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY IN KYOTO, December 5.—All 60-point enlisted men in the Sixth Army Thursday were ordered cleared out of their units and will report to the 11th Replacement Depot at Okazaki not later than December 10. Continuing a redeployment boom which started eight days ago, the latest move will affect some 6,100 troops in the Sixth Army.

Yonezawa School Closing

The Yonezawa Technological College decided to close its classroom work for two months beginning December 15 upon learning that 20 out of 400 students at the dormitory are suffering from beriberi due to lack of vitamin, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

RADIO PROGRAM

Friday, December 7

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK
TOKYO KEY STATION WVTR

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Roundup; 0800—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—GI Jive; 0830—RHYTHM AND ROMANCE; 0900—DICTATE NEWS-SPORTS; 1000—Across The Board; 1015—Spotlight Bands; 1030—At Ease; 1045—CLAUDE FRANK; 1100—LET'S SPEAK JAPANESE; 1115—SHOWCASE; 1130—Fred Waring; 1200—Remember; 1215—Yank Bandstand; 1230—NEWS; 1245—THE SOPHISTICATS; 1300—OFF THE RECORD; 1330—MATINEE MELODIES; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Showtime; 1530—WALT JEFFERYS; 1545—GEMS OF JAZZ; 1600—Music Hall; 1630—Comedy Caravan; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—Supper Club; 1730—Here's To Romance; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSS-VIEWS OF THE SPORTSNEWS; 1830—Air Force Show; 1900—Information Please; 1930—Hall Of Fame; 2000—Shower Of Stars; 2030—Kate Smith; 2100—Waltz Time; 2130—Mystery Playhouse; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words With Music; 2300—SIFN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios.)

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK
National (870 kcs.)

0600—News; 0615—Farmers' Hour; 0630—English exercise; 0800—Music; 0850—Weather; 0900—Music; 1000—Children's Hour; 1130—Music; 1200—News; Weather; 1215—Pipe organ; 1300—Women's Hour; 1300-1430—Music; 1500—News; 1530—Music; 1600—Program for sick persons; 1700—News; 1730—Children's Hour; 1800—Music appreciation; 1830—English conversation; 1845—Weather; Program; Music; 1930—Laughter Hour; 2000—Talk; 2030—Nippon Symphony Orchestra; 2100—Diet Hour; 2200—Weather; Program; Music.

Local (1260 kcs.)

0630-0700—Music; 1700—Young Men and Students' Hour; 1730—Music; 1800—News; 1830—Women's Hour; 1900-2030—Music.

Hendrickson Avers China Must Restore Transportation to Expedite UNRRA Goods

Roy Henderickson, Deputy Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, who recently completed an inspection tour of China's relief areas, issued a statement regarding the problems of relief in China before his return to the United States, according to a Chungking report on Monday.

The text of his statement is as follows: "Various efforts will have to be made quickly to restore China's war wrecked transportation facilities if relief and rehabilitation supplies are to reach the masses of the people most in need of them. The first effort must be concentrated on watercraft for river and coastal distribution. Railroads require more than rolling stocks. Many will have to be rebuilt, starting with bridges rock beds, rails and others.

Conditions are worse than I have expected and UNRRA's assistance is urgently needed. Although UNRRA's China supply program in terms of procurement and shipping is working smoothly, we are not achieving our objective until the goods are moved inland by the Chinese Government. The rate at which goods are moving inland is so slow at the present time that unless an early improvement is not reached UNRRA will be forced to curtail shipment of supplies to China.

UNRRA has purchased and will also underwrite an equivalent of $400 million, U.S. currency, in order to bring foreign vessels into China to transport relief supplies. Our schedule calls for the arrival of a ship a day to Chinese port by December 15. Since November 8, eight large vessels have arrived in Shanghai.

The goods have been deposited in warehouses but supplies in the warehouses of a port do not feed the starving peoples 500 miles away." The contributing nations to UNRRA have made many sacrifices to make these supplies available. These sacrifices rightfully demand an earnest and efficient system of distribution.

The Chinese Government must exert its best effort to achieve that goal quickly and remove obstacles that are not insurmountable. UNRRA is not responsible for transport of goods within China. That is the responsibility of the Chinese Government.

Living Conditions Bad

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, Dec. 3.—The hard winter predicted for Chungking has set in.

Although the war is over, living conditions for the bulk of Chungking's estimated 1,300,000 inhabitants are as bad today as they were in the worst war years. Coal is scarce and expensive and most of the homes and offices in this teeming hill city are unheated!

Government employees huddle in their overcoats in cold offices, rubbing their hands together for warmth and in most cases are dreaming of Peiping or Nanking or Shanghai next spring. In jerry-built homes those who can afford an occasional bundle of charcoal gather around the charcoal fearful lest they will be overcome by fumes but risking this for the sake of warmth.

The shortage of coal has affected utility services. Lights, when they work, are dim and water is available so rarely in some parts of the city that most of the inhabitants have to buy it, paying the equivalent of 40 cents American money for a bucketfull.

Buildings, especially those situated on the higher bluffs of the city, have had no water for weeks and it is not uncommon for people, foreigners and Chinese alike, to visit their more fortunate friends for the express purpose of having a bath.

Rain has added to the discomforts of the inhabitants, especially those who have to wait in long queues for as long as an hour to catch one of the city's lumbering, ramshackle, tightly-packed buses.

The slightest shower makes the streets slushy and people who venture out usually return with their shoes caked with mud. Food is as ever plentiful but even more expensive than it was during the war and with the liberation of the coastal area some almost forgotten delicacies of the table have made their appearance.

Since the war ended, the ban against public dancing has been lifted and dance halls originally built to cope with an expected throng of American personnel are crowded nightly with eager Chinese couples despite the fact the services offered are expensive.

U.S. PILOTS' GRAVES FOUND

Discovered Near Hiroshima by 41st Division Soldiers

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY IN JAPAN, December 5.—The crash of an American bomber near Hiroshima two weeks before the end of the war has been disclosed with the discovery of wreckage of the plane and two graves by 41st Division soldiers.

On single plot cross-marked in Japanese, "Brave American Soldiers Grave," and a six-man common grave 300 yards away bearing the same epitaph have been uncovered by Lieutenant John Day, Topeka, Kansas, 3064 Grave Registration Company and Captain Kenyon S. Jenckes, Huntington, West Virginia, 186th Infantry Intelligence Office.

Native eye witnesses of the crash said the bomber burst into flames and plunged into the side of a mountain near Yahata village, 10 miles from Hiroshima on July 26. Army intelligence officers are checking reports of the villagers that other crew members parachuted to safety and were picked up by the Japanese.

The single grave was that of a man whose parachute failed to open while the common grave held the remains of the men who crashed with the planes.

U.S., Tokyo Mail Service

The establishment of sender composition message service between the United States and the Tokyo area by the Japanese Government by December 15 was directed, according to a SCAP memorandum on December 1.

It is learned that the service will be available only to military personnel and civilian personnel duly accredited to this theater and stationed in Japan and will be for the transmission and receipt of personal messages, on a pre-paid basis only, to and from the United States of America.

The regulations governing communication over international, foreign and external telegraph, telephone and wireless facilities, which were announced on November 21 and any subsequent Allied memoranda governing censorship will apply to this service, except that sender composition messages will be in clear English and contain no code.

The initial stations for the acceptance of sender composition messages in the Tokyo area will be established by the Government at the American Red Cross in the Bankers' Club in Marunouchi and the American Red Cross Club in the Finance Building at Kasumigaseki.

The sender of a message will be required to state on the message the following information: if military personnel his name, rank, serial number, unit or organization and APO number; if a civilian, his name, address in Japan, and military unit to which accredited.

On the other hand, all messages received from the United States addressed to personnel in Japan will be forwarded by the Japanese Government to the Postal Officer of the U.S. Army, APO 181, in Tokyo.

GI'S XMAS BROADCAST

Servicemen From Norfolk, Nebraska, Get Call From Home Station

Norfolk, Nebraska, will celebrate Christmas in Tokyo this year. A good share of the population will be here in person—everyone else in spirit, said PRO on Wednesday.

It all started when the Norfolk Radio Station WJAG requested the Radio Section of GHQ Public Relations Office to arrange a Christmas program featuring servicemen from Norfolk for broadcast to the States.

Hoping to find at the most 10 men from Norfolk and vicinity, the Radio Section wired Sixth and Eighth Armies and all divisions on Honshu askng that all such men in their commands be sent to Tokyo to participate in the broadcast. The results were astounding. More than 93 applications have been received to date and still they come.

This so impressed the Radio Section they are planning a full hour broadcast either Christmas Eve or Christmas Day in the main studio of Radio Tokyo. The program will include Christmas music as well as a personal interview with every man from Norfolk and vicinity.

REVIVING JAPANESE PAPER

Jiji Shimpo Making Comeback in Tokyo Around Christmas

The Jiji Shimpo, after nine years of suspended activity will make a comeback in the Tokyo newspaper world around Christmas this year.

Dr. Takuzo Itakura, professor of Keio University, who is known as an outstanding authority on international law, will be the chief editor and concurrently become the president of the revived paper. The Jiji Shimpo, had a popular support, particularly among the intellectuals because of its liberal tendency.

Madam Tamaki Miura To Appear In Concert

Noted Soprano Singing Classical and American Songs at Hibiya Hall Today

Renditions of classical lieder programs by two of the foremost Japanese singers, soprano Madam Tamaki Miura, and contralto Madam Fumiko Yotsuya, are among the outstanding musical events in Tokyo during the weekend. Participation of the two foremost foreign conductors here in the capacity of piano accompanists gives additional interest to the two recitals.

Madam Miura, with Professor Klaus Pringsheim at the piano, will be heard in a complete performance of Schubert's song cycle, "Die Winterreise", and a group of American songs, at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 1 p.m. today.

Schumann's lieder cycle, "Dichterliebe", will be rendered by Madam Yotsuya, with Joseph Rosenstock at the piano, from 5:30 p.m. on Sunday also at the Hibiya auditorium. The program includes a group of seven French chansons by Gabriel Faure and several American-Indian folk songs.

Another highlight of the musical weekend is the all-Beethoven recital which will be presented by Noboru Toyomasu, Japanese pianist, for his first stage appearance since the war termination from 1:30 p.m. on Sunday, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program consists of Moonlight Sonata, Waldstein Sonata, Sonata Appassionata, Rondeau and Ecossaises.

Toyomasu has been the first and so far the only Japanese pianist ever to present the complete circle of Beethoven's 32 Piano Sonatas in a series of recitals.

As many as three performances of Schubert's Eighth Symphony in B minor, better known as the "Unfinished Symphony", are scheduled at the Hibiya Hall also during the current weekend. The Unfinished will be played by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra on the program of two identical popular concerts, today and Saturday, from 5:30 p.m., conducted by Shinichi Takata. Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto will be featured as the violin soloist, playing Beethoven's Violin Concerto. The concluding number will be selections from Mendelssohn's incidental music to Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (Overture; Nocturne; March.

Another popular orchestra concert will be held by the Tokyo Metropolitan Brass Band from 1:30 p.m. on Saturday. Miss Kiyoko Otani, soprano, will be the soloist, singing an aria from Verdi's opera, La Traviata. The program also includes Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture and Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody" No. 2. It will be the first concert by this orchestra which was organized chiefly by members of the defunct Imperial Japanese Navy Band. Seigo Naito, former naval bandmaster, is the conductor.

STUDY GROUP IS NAMED

Investigation of Social Insurance to Start Soon

The Government Tuesday announced the names of 29 members who will compose the Commission for Study of the Social Insurance System to be established within the Welfare Ministry.

It is also learned that the Commission with its chairman selected from among the members will commence activies shortly.

The Welfare Minister declared at a recent Diet session that the Government had decided to institute a commission to study a social insurance system for the releif of servicemen and war-bereaved families whose pension payments were blocked by the Allied Headquarters, directive.

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PACIFIC FUR HUNTERS

21 American Ships in P.I. To Be Utilized by Japan For Importation of Food

Following repeated appeals made by the Transportation Ministry, a basic understanding for chartering 21 American ships in the Philippines for import of foodstuffs has been obtained by the Government from the Allied authorities. These vessels totaling 61,800 gross tonnage, which are mostly medium sized will be deployed to import cereals from the Southern Regions and Korea, the report added. The expected chartering of American boats for importing supplies from the United States will not materialize before May or June next year because American shipping at present is occupied in Stateside redeployment.

REVIVING SHINGEKI PLAYS

Dramatic Troupes Were Suppressed Due to Leftist Ideas

In a move to revive the once popular Shingeki (Modern School) theatrical movement, 130 leading members of the Modern School troupes assembled at the Life Insurance Association at Marunouchi on Tuesday to map out plans for formation of a Shingeki Players' Club.

The Shingeki dramatic troupes were suppressed by the authorities after the start of the war on account of their Leftist inclination and, as the result little activity was witnessed in the Shingeki field during the four war years.

The meeting decided that all dramatic groups belonging to the Modern School should collaborate more closely in the future and conduct joint performances.

Present at the meeting were Kisaku Ito, noted stage designer and brother of Michio Ito, internationally well-known stage dancer; Kenji Susukida, former leader of the Shin Tsukiji Dramatic Troupe; Mrs. Haruko Sugimura, of the Bugaku-sa group; and Shu Takizawa, former leader of the Shinkyo Troupe.

Relieved of Duties

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Yokohama, December 5.—The 27th Infantry Division and the XIV Corps under the command of Major General Joseph M. Swing have been relieved of all occupational duties in Japan and will prepare for return to the United States during December, according to an announcement from the office of Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger, Eighth Army commander. The IX Corps will assume the occupational duties of the former XIV Corps area, with the exception of the Niigata and Fukushima prefectures, which will be taken over by the XI Corps. The 97th Division which came to the Pacific from the ETO after participating in the Ruhr Pocket and Czechoslovakian campaigns, will relieve the 27th Division.

People's Party Picks Election Candidates

2 Newspapermen Are Included In First Group of 12 Persons Appointed

The preparatory committee of the Nippon Minto or Japan People's Party, a progressive organization of liberal elements and political freshman recruited from pressdom, at its meeting held here on last week picked out 12 persons as the first group of its candidates in the forthcoming general election said Jiji.

Included in the list of candidates are two well-known newspapermen, Tomisaburo Hashimoto, until recently editor of the East Asia desk of the Asahi Shimbun, and Niichi Okumura, former city desk editor of the now-defunct Domei News Agency.

The meeting also adopted the program of the party calling for construction of a peaceful Japan under the Emperor system, stabilization and elvation of people's livelihood through renovation of politics by free and fair opinions, and cooperation in establishing international peace with a view to eliminating all international wars.

Woman To Run

Mrs. Fumino Fukuchi, 45, of the Social Affairs Bureau of the Tokyo Metropolitan Office has revealed her intention to became a candidate in the forthcoming general election, says the Asahi.

Mrs. Fukuchi's husband is also reported to have thrown his hat in the election in Tochigi Prefecture, while she will launch an election campaign in Tokyo.

Mrs. Fukuchi is the first graduate from the Women Workers' Welfare Section of the Business Department of Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School. Upon graduation she worked for a while at the Social Affairs Bureau of the Tokyo Municipal Office.

Greatly interested in social welfare, she has been investigating the condition of the poor and needy and also of housemaids.

Hungarians, Czechs To Meet

The Hungarian Foreign Minister left Budapest for Prague Sunday at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Government to discuss the Hungarian minority in Czechoslovakia, according to a Budapest report. Voluntary exchange of Hungarians in Slovakia for Slovaks in Hungary will be considered. It is estimated in Budapest that there are 65,000 Slovaks in Hungary and 600,000 Hungarians in Slovakia.

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2 Professors Reinstated

The return of Professors Eitaro Hattori and Kozo Uno of the Law and Literature Faculty of Tohoku Imperial University, Sendai, who were forced to leave the institutions during the war because of their liberal thoughts, has been formally decided at the Professors' Council, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Classified Ads.

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

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EXPERIENCED female house-keeper wanted in Japanese family. State particulars. Apply Box 55, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

AMERICAN Filmo (Bell and Howell Co.) f.3.5 16mm automatic cine camera, up to 100 feet spools, with solid leather case. Yen 2.000. Apply Box 63, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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BEDROOM set with two beds, bedside table, two wardrobes, one chest, one screen, besides two beds, one big carpet, one Chinese screen, one camphor chest, crystal glasses, kitchen utensils. Apply or visit all next Friday or Saturday morning Kobayashi, c/o Mr. Millot, No. 2, Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

ENGLISH, French, American literature. Books on sale. Apply Box 64, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PIANO (Japanese make) five pairs of men's and ladies' skis and skiing boots (Swiss made). Apply Keller 1066, Karuizawa.

ROYAL typewriter, 18 inch carriage, latest model, brand new, in perfect condition. Apply Box 57, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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SILK cushion and table center, brand new, with 'donsu' silk lining. Attractive materials. For immediate sale. Apply Box 16, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SWISS and Japanese wrist watches, English and Japanese portable and standard typewriters, singer sewing machine, kimono, silk and woolen cloth, silk handkerchiefs, table cloth, pearl necklaces, diamonds, and other jewellery, cameras, rings, chinese carpet 12x9ft and 6x4 feet, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4 chome, Kyobunkan Building, 6th floor, Tokyo.

TWO box spring beds, one baby's bed with mattress, large cupboard, stove, futon, electric fan, lady's and clothes. Apply Del Re, Itari Bunka Kaikan, Kojimachi Sambancho.

WRIST watch, Swiss make, Men's shoes, size No. 11. Apply Box 58, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

FILE index cards, white and colored, also index card box or cabinet. Apply Box 59, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 3 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

KITCHEN-STOVE wanted in Karuizawa. Apply Karuizawa 1385, near Mampei Hotel.

SMALL apartment house with modern conveniences. Either in Tokyo or Yokohama. Please give full details. Apply Box 54, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITERS, singer sewing machines, cameras, gold, diamond and pearl rings and jewellery, cultured pearl necklaces, wrist watches, silk and woolen cloth, iron steel safe, electric refrigerators etc. Apply V.B. Sheth, Ginza 4 Chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th Floor, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITER, singer sewing machine, camera, gold, diamond and pearl rings, cultural pearl necklaces, other jewellery, wrist watches, lady's leather hand bags, leather gloves, etc. Apply V.V. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

AMERICAN officers desire to rent furnished house or apartment in Tokyo or vicinity either Japanese or foreign style. Must have sanitary and bathing facilities. References furnished. Apply Box 52, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MARRIED couple desires two furnished or partly furnished rooms preferably foreign style with use of kitchen and bathroom in or near Yokohama or Tokyo. Apply Box 60, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

NISEI (newspaperman) seeks small house or rooms, preferably in Tokyo or Yokohama. Will teach English. Please give full details. Apply Box 25, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

JAPANESE 'futon' (bedding) wanted in exchange for man's shoes (gunka), and 'sagyo-gi', both brand new. Apply Box 62, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

EUROPEAN businessmen with best references leave soon for Europe through U.S. Accept incharges surveis reports on commercial industrial lines. Take consideration only first class serious propositions. Apply Box 65, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

M. OGAWA, optometrist. Eyes tested and glasses fitted. English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—3 p.m. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., Phone (23) 1885.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1945

The Antics of the Present Diet.

After wasting about a week in farcical antics, the Diet at last seems to have settled down to the serious work for which it was called. Better late than never, of course, but it is regrettable that so much time was used in useless and futile political maneuvering when a veritable revolution is calling to be undertaken. It is more proof than ever of the unsuitability of this Diet for the needs of the time, and the quicker this Diet finishes up the necessary minimum of work it must accomplish and makes way for the election of a new Diet, the better it will be for the welfare of the nation.

The problem of war guilt, on which the Diet wasted its precious opening days, is a subject which under more sincere circumstances is significant enough for extended deliberation. But in the hands of the present Diet it could be nothing other than a pretext for unashamed personal politics. Reacting to the cry that the members of the Diet who are guilty of having actively supported the old war regime should immediately resign, the Diet wrangled over the question of who should be considered guilty. The Social Democrats insisted that all the various Diet members who were active in the wartime totalitarian political organizations as well as the chief officers of the Diet should resign. The Liberals maintained that only the chief officers of the Diet should resign. The Progressives, who are really the Conservatives, held that the matter of resignation should be left to the conscience of each individual. And thus the quarreling went on to a meaningless and inconclusive end.

The whole procedure was a farce, because the entire Diet is guilty of having supported the old regime. To be sure, the degree of guilt of the various individual members may differ. Some were actively instrumental in pushing the wartime activities; other cooperated willy-nilly. But they all did cooperate and they all gave at least tacit approval to the policies of the old regime. It is not a question of whether many members or a few members or no member should be forced to resign. This entire Diet must share the guilt and speedily make way for a new Diet. In fact, that is provided for by the projected general election of next month. It is utterly meaningless, therefore, for the Diet to debate on the eve of its total dissolution as to which of its members should retire first. It is simply a case of the pot calling the kettle black.

The performance was all the more inexcusable because it is obvious that the Diet members indulged in these mutual recriminations out of an ulterior motive. That motive was politics, and nothing more. They are not interested in the moral question of war guilt. They are each interested in accusing the others so that in comparison their own record will appear stainless, so as to provide themselves with a talking point in appealing to the electorate when they run for reelection next month. The pot, by calling the kettle black, is hoping to save itself from being discarded.

The sooner such a Diet as this is totally discarded, the more real progress will the nation be able to make. No doubt there are several worthy individuals in the present Diet deserving of reelection, but the bulk of the members should be discarded along with the discredited old regime which they supported. A body of new men more fully representative of the new temper of the times must compose the Diet if the nation is to carry out the revolutionary reforms which are now necessary for its salvation.

Unfortunately it seems all too likely that too many of the guilty ones will succeed in getting reelected in the January election, for they possess a political machine which the newer leaders now emerging from the masses cannot hope to match. Yet, even then, the next Diet is bound to be at least a shade better than the present Diet, for at least a few of the old gang will not be able to avoid being shaken off and a few of the newer leaders will undoubtedly succeed in getting in. The process may take a dishearteningly long time, but with each successive election the quality of the Diet should get better until eventually the nation secures the kind of legislature it should have.

Until a better Diet than the present one comes into existence, the nation cannot hope for much improvement in government. Although the present Diet session seems to have turned at last from personal wrangling to more serious business, too much should not be expected from it, for the present members, absorbed as they are in their personal politics, are woefully out of touch with the realities of the present situation among the masses. Important social legislation might therefore well wait until the next Diet, when there will be less danger of the proposed bills being multilated or sabotaged. The one task which the present Diet must perform, however, is to revise the Election Law so that the new Diet can be elected under as favorable a condition as possible. The present Diet will probably be reluctant to do as good a job on this revision as is desirable, but they are the only ones who can do anything about it and it is a consolation that they will not be able to escape doing at least something which will be for the good. The nation hopes that this something will prove to be not too little, but the real hopes of the nation will be pinned on the election of a new and better Diet after the speedy retirement of the present Diet upon the completion of its necessary minimum of work.

LEADERS IN COUNCIL

Abolition of The Tenno-System

To the Editor:

What strikes me most in reader Chimada's letter which appeared under the above heading in your issue of December 1, is the complete absence of any reason why the "Tenno-system" should be abolished. It would be a disaster of unimaginable proportions if you are going to make this decision a question of sentimental likes and dislikes. Everybody busying himself with the political reform of this country, should study Prof. Yasuzo Suzuki's "Nippon Senji no Kijun" (cp. his "Nippon kempo-shi Gaisetsu," "Nippon Kempo to Roesler," and his article in 4 Monumenta Nipponica (1941) 53-87, 428-453). He would get some light on the original intention of the Constitution, but above all he might discover the spiritual attitude of the men who tried to frame a form of government, which would at once preserve the best of Japan's national traditions and adapt her governmental structure to the needs of a new age. Unless your modern reformers possess this spirit of single-hearted loyalty to their country and scholasic penetration of the complex questions involved in any constitutional change they are not qualified to tackle this problem.

It shouold not be overlooked that the Constitution is not just a document or a law. A written constitution is only an expression in legal and political terms of the real "constitution" of a country, of the form of its political existence ordained by the people in order to realize the ends of political society. A written constitution therefore deals not only with the organization of the state machinery, but also with the political status of the people; it provides not only an organ for ruling, but establishes the form of political rule. Herein lies to my mind one of the chief difficulties of constitutional reform at this particular juncture. At present, the political status of the Japanese people is unsettled, and its settlement depends largely on a still uncertain peace conference. The Potsdam Declaration contains only a few fundamental principles and preliminary conditions—comparable in some way to Wilson's Fourteen Points. It remains to be seen how the peace treaty is going to apply these principles and what kind of political status it will give to the Japanese people.

Up to now, the discussion of constitutional changes offers an appalling picture of muddle-headed incapacity. Apart from a mechanical repetition of the formulas of the Potsdam Declaration, not a single principle has been advanced on which to base the constitutional reform. Reasons of expediency and party sentiment seem to preponderate in the flatulant oratory of the reformers. Of course, there may be reasons of utility, expediency and even economy—as a Britisher once stated the case for the retention of their King: "The Court of St. James is the cheapest and yet the most impressive representation England can get." But everybody who v.g. witnessed the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the late King George V. knows that it isn't just economy which makes the British, including the Labor Party, stick to their King.

The fundamental question should be whether the common good of the Japanese people makes it necessary or desirable to retain the Emperor; and the same criterion should decide on the position the Emperor is going to occupy in the new structure. The end of government is the regulative principle of its structure and power; as The Federalist put in: "A good Government implies two things: first fidelity to the object of Government, which is the happiness of the people; secondly, a knowledge of the means by which that object can best be attained."

Apart from reasons of historical tradition and national sentiment, the political structure of Japan seems to require the retention of the Emperor as the head of a constitutional monarchy. The Emperor has not only been the symbol of national unity, but also its chief support; and never has national unity been more necessary to the commonweal than in the present crisis. There must be some authority above the erratic flux of party politics and cabinet changes—even under the present constitution the unstableness of Japanese cabinets is proverbial and cabinets responsible to the representatives of the pople are hardly going to last longer. There must be an institution above the clash of class interests and party strife, bent on the common welfare of the whole people and strong enough to assume responsibility for any measures however unpopular if they are necessary for the preservation of peace, order and security (the peculiar Japanese conception of responsability hamstrings more than anything else governmental efficiency). There must be a power commanding the respect and deserving the confidence of the entire nation, possessing the political experience and statesmanlike farsightedness which have been so sadly lacking in the statesmen of the war cabinets. At present, the political maturity of the people as a whole can hardly be compared with that of their grandparents in the middle of the Meiji period—the intense preoccupation with economic and and political expansion abroad seems to have produced a retrogression in political awareness at home, and the one-sided military and nationalistic training at school left no room for a sound civic education. It would be courting disaster to deprive the country of the leadership of the Emperor in the crucial years of political reorientation and reeducation. Of course, an Emperor reigning as a constitutional monarchy in a democratic country has no need of Shinto mythology to bolster up his position. But as a Christian I acknowledge that he has a "heavenly—sent mission" to lead his people to happiness; and the confidence of the people in his leadership is far more important for the rescue of Japan than its exact limitation in the provisions of the new constitution.—Peter J. Herzog

KEY TO ECONOMIC RESUSCITATION

Many Difficulties Confront Nation in Industrial And Agricultural Fields

(From the Shin Nippon)

I

With the ending of the war, it has become necessary to give work anew to a huge number of people. About 7,600,000 are being demobilized from the army and navy, some 4,000,000 have been or will be discharged from factories and approximately 1,500,000 of the repatriates from abroad will need work, making a total of 13,000,000. Of this number, about 4,500,000 can return to their former occupations, while some 1,500,000, including women and the aged, can afford to be without work. The actual number of people in need of employment will, therefore, be in the neighborhood of 7,000,000. The figure may not look imposing, but it amounts to 30 per cent of the population gainfully employed. Assuming that the 7,000,000 people had each a family of three or four, anything between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 face poverty.

Under the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration, no industries which would serve war purposes will be permitted in Japan. Agriculture seems to be about the only industry which does not contravene these stipulations and which still is capable of affording work to a large population. Hence the dictum, "Found the country on agriculture" or "Seek national resuscitation through agriculture," heard since the ending of the war. Whether or not agriculture alone can absorb this huge population is a question which will be dealt with later in this article, but there is no denying that agriculture must absorb the largest number of workers possible.

If it were merely a matter of absorbing labor, it would do to have, say, three men doing one man's job. For a man to make a full living, however, he must have full work. It will be recalled that in 1930 and 1931, when the unemployment situation in Japan was at its worst, the total number of the unemployed was estimated at 3,000,000. Today more than twice the number of people must have work under conditions far worse than then. The problem is one that defies solution by ordinary measures.

Improvements Needed

In order for the nation to sustain its living, food must be produced in abundance. For this purpose, improvements must be introduced in the method of agricultural production. The rice crop in Japan Proper in 1940 was 69,000,000 koku. This year's yield is estimated to be below 50,000,000 koku. For this drastic fall in production there were a variety of causes, the most serious being the shortage of fertilizer, labor and implements. The shortage of labor will be more than met in the future.

Equally indispensable with labor are implements. According to an announcement of the Ministry of Agriculture, 14,000 tons of steel and 5,500 tons of pig-iron were set aside for the manufacture of implements in 1944, but these turned out to be mere paper figures, the quantity actually received by the farmers being less than half, the Ministry admits, and this quantity was less than 10 per cent of the prewar demand. Small wonder implements were scarce. Because they were scarce, they were overworked and, therefore, broke down easily. Today even ploughs and mowers are hard to get. It is urgently necessary that the shortage be filled and broken implements repaired immediately.

It is quite possible to turn out enough implements. Notwithstanding the general shortage of iron, it cannot be that the average-year production of 80,000 tons of steel and 20,000 tons of pig-iron is unobtainable. Besides, there are millions of tons of burnt iron which can be made into implements. Admittedly, certain implements cannot be made from burnt iron, but they are very few. Again, certain other implements have to be made by skilled hands, but most of them can now be turned out in reconverted factories. And skilled blacksmiths who have been in military service or in munitions factories are coming back. Everything considered, it should be possible to meet the present demand for implements immediately. Yet this urgent necessity which can readily be filled, still remains to be filled. One can only conclude from this that the real needs of the people have yet to be made fully known.

Not so simple is the situation in regard to fertilizer. To begin with, it is not known how far the Allied Nations will consent to the restoration of our sulphuric ammonia industry, which is readily convertible into the firearm industry. However, we have it from the Allied Nations that they will permit such industries as are necessary to sustain our living, and we may take it that they will authorize the manufacture of sulphuric ammonia just enough for agricultural purposes.

Lacks Raw Materials

But when it comes to chemical fertilizers like phosphate of lime and alkali, the question is not whether the Allied Nations will permit their manufacture or not. Japan is simply bare of raw materials for them. For the time being, we may draw on vegetable manure, night-soil, ashes of grass and wood, etc. by utilizing overabundant labor, but chemical fertilizers are indispensable for Japanese agriculture. The reason is that farm lands in Japan have been taxed to the utmost limit of their fertility by the intensive use of overabundant labor, with the inevitable result that a decrease yield is unavoidable unless chemical fertilizers are applied. Worse still, our farm lands had grown more and more sterile during the war, which is all the more the reason why chemical fertilizers must be had. They are still "more" indispensable if we are to get double crops or triple crops.

The only way to meet this situation is to import the raw materials for chemical fertilizers. There is no alternative. The Allied Nations are fully aware that Japan is the heaviest user of fertilizer in the world, and it may be taken for granted that they will recognize raw materials for fertilizers as essential requirements for sustaining our economy. But there will be one condition attached to it, namely, that we be accepted as a truly peaceful and democratic nation. Live up to this condition, and the fertilizer situation will take care of itself. So, for the purpose of obtaining our sustenance of life, if for no other, the Japanese people have got to have a government of the people.

(To Be Continued)

WORLD TRENDS

The following article on the present situation in Shanghai is reproduced from the November 26 issue of Time. It was written by John Walker.

Eleven weeks after war-weary U.S. marines, sailors, airmen whooped into liberated Shanghai, Time Correspondent John Walker cabled a word portrait of China's great port:

No question about it, this is some place!

Shanghai is still the metropolis where East & West meet with a loud clanging of political cymbals and the thunderous tinkle of gold coins. The outward aspect has been little changed. You still see striking contrasts of native houses and vast modern apartment buildings. People swarm in the streets and traffic is a surging, endless stream of fatalistic pedestrians, caracoling bicycles, shoals of rickshas and fleets of pedicabs, which are a weird but surprisingly efficient combination of ricksha and bicycle.

But, under the surface, Shanghai is radically changed. The most important undercurrent now is almost universal uncertainty. The most fundamental change is in the city government. Foreign control by the taipans—businessmen—is no more. The old, British-dominated municipal council is gone. The mayor is plump, round-faced, impassive Chien Ta-chun, an old follower of the Generalissimo. Some 20 Chinese councilmen run the municipal departments, amid a plenitude of teacups, basins, hot towels and hot-water thermos jugs (the Chinese believe in working comfortably). You still see the picturesque bearded Sikh policemen directing traffic, but they will be repatriated. U.S. MPs and Shore Patrols are around, but they concentrate on buildings where Americans live or go for fun.

Tears and Steaks

Shanghai is still China's biggest and most cosmopolitan city. But it has been isolated for years. Shanghai's frantic trading is all small-time stuff—as though New Yorks's with no stores were going like mad with no wholesaling, manufacturing or shipping. The national Government probably will regard Shanghai as its wicked Wall Street and keep a firm hand on the city.

Old Shanghai hands weep on your shoulder and tell you how terrible all this is, compared to the lush old days. But U.S. servicemen are enjoying themselves in the fattest, gayest and wickedest city in the Pacific theater—that is, for people with cash.

The Navy has about 7,000 men here, the Army about 6,000. Air Force characters drift in and out. Those who want company pick up White Russian or Chinese girls. Restaurants and cafes have beer, Scotch and vodka, steaks, pastries and swell Chinese food. It all seems wonderful after the healthy but tasteless service chow.

Bars and nightclubs are going strong. One is named the Radar, another the Atomic Cafe. There is one Jeep Cabaret already and another is opening soon. One pretty nice joint is called the Eventail Nightclub.

The best place is the Mandarin Club, which seats only 42 and charges $3.50 to $4.50 (U.S.) for drinks.

All food is precious. Housing is short. Shanghai's 200,000 Jewish refugees are still in the Hongkew quarter and a few have to live in refugee camps. Of all Shanghailanders, Jews face the most uncertain future. They dream of America in the same way as devout Americans dream of paradise.

Shanghai has another interesting group of people: the Japanese, living very quietly and keeping themselves as unobtrusive as possible.

A Matter of Sardines

For everybody, money is one of the worst problems. You have to carry bales of currency; even little boys and beggars carry wads of bank notes in their hands. The papers tell of an elderly gentleman who died of shock after leaving $40 million in a pedicab. I sympathized until I figured out that it was about 133 U.S. dollars.

The inflation is a murderous handicap to trade. There is a wonderful Shanghai story of a case of sardines which was traded around in maybe 20 transactions with everybody making money. Then one smart guy opened a can, then several others picked at random; all were bad. Outraged, he called up the last seller and complained. Cried the seller: "You opened them? My God, man! Those sardines aren't for eating, they're for buying and selling."

But with all its troubles Shanghai still has the optimism of the gambler who knows he is going to fill his flush and take the pot. One U.S. businessman bent my ear for half an hour with his troubles: lack of cooperation from the State Department, the Chinese "squeeze," Chinese undependability, etc. Then I askd him if the city had any future at all. He leaned over, gripped my shoulder and half whispered: "My boy, Shanghai is due for the biggest boom in history!"

OUR CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT

Valuable Guidance Given During Meiji Era to Leaders Here By Americans

By EIICHI NISHIZAWA

II

Samuel Rollins Brown was born at East Windsor, Connecticut, in 1810. Following graduation from Yale University, he went to Hongkong in 1838. After returning home, he came to Japan at the age of 50. He opened a private English-language school. Among his students were Masahisa Uemura, Goro Takahashi, Shuko Yamamoto, Masayoshi Oshikawa, Heiroku Tsuzuki and Sadanori Matsudaira. Mr. Tsuzuki entered the diplomatic career and was later active as a Minister Plenipotentiary.

Mr. Brown was proficient in industrial arts. He introduced photography into Japan. He advocated the adoption of Romaji, a fact illustrative of his foresight. He was also an assiduous translator of the Bible. Brown Institute of Yokohama was founded by him. This institute was later amalgamated with other missionaries' private schools and became a seminary, which was later combined with Dr. Hepburn's school and grew into Meiji Gakuin. Remarkable were Mr. Brown's services in the field of education.

Jonathan Goble was a sailor on the warship that carried Commodore Perry to Japan in 1853. After going home, he became a missionary of the Free Baptist Church and came to Japan. He translated into Japanese the Gospel of St. Matthew of the New Testament.

Another Great Teacher

In 1871, L. L. James, an American artillery Captain, arrived in Japan to take up his position as an instructor in English at the Yogakko—School of Western Learning—run by Marquis Hosokawa in Kumamoto. After being there for five years, he went to Osaka to accept a similar post. Among his students in his Kumamoto days were Kodo Kozaki, Tsurin Kanamori and Danjo Ebina, all of whom became leaders of the Christendom of Japan, Iichiro Tokutomi, noted journalist, Kazutami Ukita, who became a professor at Waseda University, Tokio Kokoi and Ikaku Kurahara. After Marquis Hosokawa's school in Kumamoto was closed, all these men entered the Doshisha University of Kyoto founded by the late Jo Niijima and laid the foundation of the university's greatness.

Not to be left unmentioned is William Smith Clark, another pioneer American contributor to the cultural advancement of Japan. He came to Japan at the invitation of Marquis Kuroda, Governor of Hokkaido. The Marquis, on the recommendation of his Amrican adviser, Horace Capron, decided to establish a university of agriculture in Hokkaido. Through Kiyoshige Yoshida, Minister to the United States, Marquis Kuroda invited Dr. Clark. He arrived in 1876. Born in Massachusettes, he fought in the Civil War as a Colonel. Later, he founded a State university of agriculture. This experience stood him in good stead in his post in Japan. He taught at the College of Agriculture at Sapporo, Hokkaido, the precursor of the present Hokkaido Imperial University. While travelling from Yokohama to take up his post, he discussed religious questions with Marquis Kuroda on board steamer and asked that he be permitted to give lectures on the Bible at the college. Marquis Kuroda at first objected to the idea, but finally gave consent.

Dr. Clark's sterling character was a great factor in the moulding of the traditional spirit of Sapporo College of Agriculture. He left Japan after a stay of one year, entrusting the College to William Wheeler, head of the faculty of the college, who had come with him from America. Prominent scholars and religious leaders such as the late Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Shosuke Sato, Kanzo Uchimura and Kingo Miyabe all came under the personal influence of Dr. Clark.

Author of Mikado's Empire

Another American educationist who worked in Japan was William Eliot Griffis. He engaged in educational work in Echizen (the present Fukui Prefecture) from 1870 to 1874. He was the author of the "Mikado's Empire," which was widely read in Europe and America as a history of Japan.

Then there was Dr. David Murray, of Rutgers College of America. He was an adviser to the Ministry of Education from 1873 to 1879. In this capacity he participated in the reform of our educational policy at that time. He was also entrusted with the drafting of ordinances governing education. In 1894, he published "Stories of Japan" to diffuse knowledge of Japanese history.

The first man to teach modern gymnastics in Japan was also an American, G. E. Leland.

Whiting Mason, an American, was the first instructor in Occidental music in Japan. He came to this country in 1879 at the invitation of the Ministry of Education.

All these are but a part of the contributions rendered by pioneer American missionaries and educationalists in Japan before and during the Meiji era.

No less meritorious were the assistance given by American diplomats. Townsend Harris, the first Minister to Japan, Robert H. Pruyn, Robert B. Van Valkenburgh, Charles E. DeLong, John A. Bingham, Ricard B. Hubbard and others all assisted in the prosecution of Japan's national policy and in the upbringing of the young nation.

Legal Adviser Sent

In the early days of Meiji, Japan had to depend a great deal on foreign advisers in the conduct of her foreign policy. The Japanese Government, unfamiliar with international law, requested the United States Government, through Mr. DeLong, to recommend a legal adviser. Hamilton Fish, then Secretary of State, recommended E. Peshine Smith. He arrived in 1871 and stayed until 1876. It was through his assistance that Foreign Minister Count Taneomi Soejima was able to exercise independent diplomacy in connection with the incident involving the Peruvian steamship Maria Louis.

Another American associated with Japan's diplomacy in early Meiji is Charles W. LeGendre. He was a retired major-general and fought in the Civil War. He served as American consult at Amoy, China. Relieved of his post, he visited Japan en route home and became an adviser to Foreign Minister Soejima. When Count Soejima made a trip to China to negotiate with the Chinese Government in connection with wanton attacks on Ryukyu islanders by aborigines of Formosa, he was accompanied by Mr. LeGendre. The Formosan Expedition was undertaken largely on the advice of this American adviser.

Then there was Mr. Sheppard who succeeded Mr. Smith when the latter went home in 1881. Mr Sheppard gave much help to Japan in securing revisions of her treaties with foreign countries. He wrote a series of articles in the Japan Weekly Mail on extraterritoriality, clarifying the rights and obligations of foreign residents in Japan, and thereby gave additional help in the solution of the treaty revision problem.

Mr. Sheppard was succeded by H. W. Dennison, who served the Foreign Office for 30 long years. Incalculable were Mr. Dennison's services in the momentous period of Japan's foreign relations. He was held in highest esteem by successive Foreign Ministers. He was highly instrumental in the drafting of the Anglo-Japanes Alliance, the Peace Treaty of Portsmouth and other important diplomatic documents. His circumspection and deftness in the use of phraseology were highly illustrative of his skill and experience.

Numerous, too, were the contributions made by Americans in the spheres of natural science, economics and engineering this country.

At a time when Japan is face to face with the stupendous task of a fundamental national reconstruction, we should certainly do well to make due appraisal of the magnanimous assistance given by America in the years gone by. It behoves us to probe into the crime committed by our militarists of betraying such a benefactor and fighting him in the arena, liquidate all errors of the past and strive for the opening of a new epoch in the relations between Japan and America.

(End)

Against Speed

New Orleans Times-Picayune

The outcry for a more hurried demobilization of Army veterans is being overdone. Mainly the letters to the President, Congressmen, the Army and newspapers protest the "slow action" in bringing home high-point men now at embarkation points.

Undoubtedly there have been instances in which troops in isolated spots could fairly complain of shipping delays, but the protests about these contribute but little to the storm of injunctions and denunciations. Whatever faults there may have been in the troop movement progress, the important fact is that demobilization is going ahead at a terrific pace—much faster than the Army thinks wise in view of the job of policing and administration still to be done in many parts of the world.

'Vital Necessity'

Providence Journal

It is to meet the December commitments that the American balance of $550,000,000 of this year's pledge to the UNRRA is urgently needed. This appropriation is still pending in the Senate. While the House has approved the appropriation, it accompanied its action with a well-intentioned restriction that none of the funds can be expended in countries which deny free access of representatives of the foreign press for the purpose of reporting on the administration and disposition of UNRRA supplies.